CARROLL D. WRIGHT REAPPOINTED COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

Interesting Report on the Work and Wages of Men, Women and Children of the United States.

POSTOFFICE

PASSED

AFTER A SPIRITED DISCUSSION BY MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE,

Over \$95,000,000 Appropriated for the Postal Service-Brief Business Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-The President to-day renominated Carroll D. Wright to be commissioner of labor. Mr. Wright has held the office several terms and his nomi- years. The bill as passed carries \$95,435,714. nation is a reappointment. The nomination was promptly confirmed by the Senate | guing against the appropriation of \$196,000 this afternoon.

report, just transmitted to Congress, relates entirely to the work and wages of men, women and children. It shows that the proportion of women to the whole working class is increasing, while that of children is decreasing. The report was prepared in pursuance of a joint resolution of Congress requesting an investigation relative to the employment of men, women and children. This report is confined strictand children. This report is confined strictthe appropriation. The latter called attenly to a comparison of the extent of employment and wages in 1895-96, or "present \$80,600 for expediting the mails to the period," with the conditions which per- islands of the Pacific. Were not the Demotained some year (termed "former period") and even the Populists, he asked, entitled to as much consideration as the residents of the same manner, but waste much consideration as the residents of the same manner, but waste much consideration as the residents of the South Sea islands. He said it expedited to as much consideration as the residents of the same manner, but waste much consideration as the residents of the South Sea islands. He said it expedited that whether his term of office as the House the other day. This bill was will act in the same manner, but waste much consideration as the residents of the South, and will act in the same manner, but waste no sympathy on the unworthy." Mr. Murphy said that whether his term of office as the House the other day. This bill was will act in the same manner, but waste no sympathy on the unworthy." Mr. Murphy said that whether his term of office as the House the other day. This bill was will act in the same manner, but waste no sympathy on the unworthy." Mr. Murphy said that whether his term of office as the House the other day. This bill was will act in the same manner, but waste no sympathy on the unworthy." Mr. Murphy said that whether his term of office as the House the other day. This bill was will act in the same manner, but waste no sympathy on the unworthy." Mr. Murphy said that whether his term of office as the House the other day. This bill was will act in the same manner, but waste no sympathy on the unworthy." Mr. Murphy said that whether his term of office as the House the other day. This bill was will act in the same manner, but waste no sympathy on the unworthy." Mr. Murphy said that whether his term of office as the House the other day. tained some year (termed "former period") tent, if any, women were superceding men, to show the conjugal condition of the finally to show the relative rates of wages received by each sex in each industry. It was quite unnecessary to cover the whole country-that is, to collect informafrom all industrial establishments.

The agents of the department, however, secured information from 1,067 establishments of various kinds, located in thirty the data collected were thoroughly representative. The complete data sought for, however, was obtained from only 931 establishments. These 331 establishments employed 64,560 persons in the former and 108,648 in the present period. Of this num-ter, in the first period, 26,479 were males of eighteen years of age or over, as against 43,195 in the second, and 4,175 males under eighteen years of age, as against 7,540 in the second. In the first period 27,163 were females eighteen years of age or over and 6,743 females under eighteen years of age, as against 45,162 and 12,751, respectively, in the present period. From these figures it is seen that male employes eighteen years of age or over increased in the present period over the former period 63.1 per cent. while female employes of the same age and period increased 66.3 per cent. Male employes under eighteen years of age increased 80.6 per cent., while female em-ployes under eighteen years of age increased 89.1 per cent.

As collateral information, an interesting showing is made of the figures of the past three censuses concerning the employment of women. The proportion of females of ten years of age and over employed in all occupations in the United States rose in its relation to the whole number employed from 14.68 per cent in 1870 to 17.22 per cent. in 1890, while males decreased in proportion from 85.32 per cent. in 1870 to 82.78 per cent.

The report throws considerable additional light on the much discussed question as to married women in industrial pursuits. For the present period, out of an aggregate of or 2.5 per cent. divorced, and 244, or threetenths of 1 per cent., unknown. The last census figures on this point are also analyzed. Of the 3,914,571 females ten years of age or over engaged in gainful pursuits in the United States in 1890 69.84 per cent. were single or their conjugal condition unknown, 13.16 per cent. were married, 16.10 per cent. were widowed and .90 per cent.

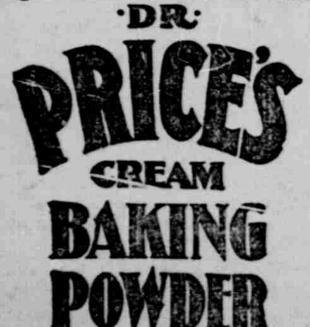
A comparison of the census figures with those resulting from the investigation of the department can only be made with certain limitations, as the former relate to all females productively employed, while the latter relate chiefly to manufacturing establishments where women are employed to a large extent. In 436 of the establishments canvassed, the agents secured data as to the relative efficiency of women and children and of men working at the same occupations. Of 782 instances in which women and men work at the same occupation and perform their duty with the same degree of efficiency, men receive greater pay in 595, or 76.1 per cent. of the instances, and women receive greater pay in 129, or 16.5 per cent., while in fifty-eight blocks or pigs, 1 cent per pound; in sheets, instances, or 7.4 per cent., they receive not polished, nor further advanced than in 129, or 16.5 per cent., while in fifty-eight receive 50.1 per cent. greater pay than the women in 595 instances in which they are given greater pay, while the women receive instances in which they are paid higher

Out of the 228 instances in which men and children (persons under eighteen years of age) work at the same occupation, with a like degree of efficiency, men receive greater pay in 182, or 79.8 per cent. of the per cent. instances, and children receive greater pay in twenty-four, or 10.5 per cent., while in twenty-two instances, or 9.7 per cent., they receive the same pay for the same work, performed with the same degree of efficiency. The men receive 57.7 per cent greater pay than the children in the 182 instances in which they are paid more while the children receive but 8.6 per cent. greater pay in the twenty-four instances

in which they are paid higher wages. The main reason given for the employment of women and girls is usually that they are better adapted for the work at which they are employed. Other reasons are that they are more reliable, more easily controlled, cheaper, more temperate, more easily procurable, neater, more rapid, more industrious, less liable to strike, learn more rapidly, etc. On the other hand, the reasons for their opinion, given by those who did not believe that there was any tendency for the employment of women to increase in their industries, were that very often women who are better adapted and cheaper are unreliable; that their physical strength is inadequate for heavy work; that machinery is gradually displacing them, etc. Other tables give the date when women were first employed in each establishment. and the occupations at which they were employed; the hours of labor worked in establishments reporting; a list of occupations followed by women and girls, as discovered by the investigation, and the wages in detail of men, women and children in all establishments comprehended in the inves-

The commissioner takes occasion to call attention to the varied work now performed

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Pels. ·DR:



MOST PERFECT MADE A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free a Ammonia, Alum or ant other adulturant, O YEARS THE STANDARD.

by his department. It now issues annual reports, special reports and a bimonthly bulletin of something over 100 pages, giving the results of brief, original inquiries, and the like. The department is now investiproblem in its economic aspects; an inquiry in collaboration with the State labor bureaus, concerning the municipal ownership of gas, water and electric plants; an investigation concerning the economic conditions of Italians in Chicago, and a preliminary investigation of the economic progress of the negroes in this country.

WORK OF THE HOUSE.

Postoffice Appropriation Bill, Carrying \$95,435,714, Passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-The statue of Abraham Lincoln in the old Hall of Representatives was draped to-day in the in honor of the eighty-eighth anniversary of his birth, but the House did not suspend business. On the contrary, it celebrated the anniversary by discussing the necessities of the postal service and passing the postoffice appropriation bill. The perennial fight was made to strike out the appropriation of \$196,000 for special mail facilities from Boston to New Orleans. Its opponents were defeated, 47 to 167, although that portion of the appropriation providing special facilities for Boston to New York was stricken out after it had During the debate Mr. Bromwell, in arfor special mail facilities from Boston to Commissioner Wright's eleventh annual New Orleans, declared it was absurd to say that the Southern Railroad carried more mail than any other trunk line in the country. There were, he said, twenty-five trunk lines which carried more mail than the Southern. He referred to the advantage gained by the New York papers by this special mail train, and pointed out that newspaper specials run out of Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other cention to the fact that the bill appropriated crats and Republicans of the South, and

> After some further remarks the general debate closed and the bill was taken up for amendment under the live-minute rule. On motion of Mr. Talbert, the appropriation for experimental rural free delivery was increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000. While a discussion was in progress as to the rate of compensation allowed streetcar mail service, Mr. Hepburn asked what function these cars performed "It has been intimated," said Mr. Terry,

'that these cars are put on street-car lines

so they can be filled with federal bayonets to suppress strikers." When the item appropriating \$196,000 for special mail facilities from Boston to New Orleans was reached, Mr. Bromwell (Rep., Ohio) moved to strike it out. The House immediately divided and the Bromwell motion was lost-46 to 107. Mr. Simpkins then moved to strike out so much of the provision as related to the special facilities between Boston and New York and to reduce the appropriation to \$171,208. The amendment was adopted with-

out division. An amendment was adopted reducing the per diem of railway postal service agents for expenses from \$5 to \$4 per day. With-out further amendment the bill was reported to the House, where, on the appeal of Mr. Loud, the amendment adopted in committee to increase the appropriation for rural free delivery was rejected and the bill was passed.

The remainder of the day, until 4:45 o'clock, was devoted to reading the sundry civil appropriation bill. The formal first reading of the bill is usually dispensed with, but this expedient was adopted to prevent consideration of private bills, which is the regular order on Friday. At 4:45 p. m. the House adjourned until to-morrow, thus dispensing with the regular Friday night

WORK ON THE TARIFF BILL.

Rates on Wood Pulp and on Some Metals Fixed Yesterday. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-The Republican members of the ways and means committee made important progress on the tariff bill to-day. They decided on the rates for pulp and printing paper and fixed several important items in the metal schedule. 79,987 women, 70,921, or 88.7 per cent., were The duties on pulp were changed from ad single; 6,775, or 8:5 per cent., married; 2,011, valorem, as in the Wilson bill, which makes valorem, as in the Wilson bill, which makes them 10 per cent., to specific duties somewhat below the McKinley rates. The new rates, compared with the McKinley rates. follow: Mechanically ground wood pulp, new rate, 1½; McKinley rate, 2.5. Chemical wood pulp, unbleached, new rate, 1-6 cent per pound; McKinley rate, \$6 per ton. Chemical wood pulp, bleached, new rate, \$4c per pound; McKinley rate, \$7 per ton. On printing paper suitable only for books and newspapers the Wilson rate, which is per cent. ad valorem on both classes, unsized and sized, or glued, is retained. In the McKinlaw the unsized was 15 per cent, and the sized 20 per cent. The pulp paper manufacturers recommended to the committee that the ad valorem rate on pulp be changed to equivalent specific rates and that the duty on paper be left unchanged. In the metal schedule the conference decided to continue the present rates on nickel and zinc, which are: Nickel, nickel oxide, alloy in which nickel is the article of chief value, 6 cents per pound; zinc, in rolled, 11/2 cent per pound; zinc, old and fit only to be remanufactured, 34 cent per pound. The McKinley rates on type metal were restored. They are 11/2 cent a pound out 10.3 per cent. greater pay in the 129 for the lead contained in the metal and 15 per cent. ad valorem on new types. The present rates are % cent and 15 ad valorem. For the "basket clause" which covers all metal articles not specially provided for,

BRIEF SESSION OF SENATE. Two Resolutions Introduced and Two

Minor Bills Passed. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-The Senate today passed a resolution offered by Mr. Hill, of New York, requesting Secretary Olney to use every effort towards bettering the condition of Sylvester Scovel, the newspaper correspondent imprisoned in Cuba, and to insist on all the treaty rights to which he is entitled. Mr. Morgan offered a resolution for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and indicated a purpese to call up the resolution to-morrow. Beyond this the proceedings of the brief

open session, lasting less than an hour, were of a routine character. Mr. Sherman reported a joint resolution appropriating \$5,000 for the congressional expenses incident to the forthcoming inauguration ceremony, and it was passed. The bill was passed authorizing the apcointment of an additional judge of the United States Court in Indian Territory. Among the bills presented were one by Mr. Frye for the participation of the cadets at West Point and Annapolis in the

inauguration ceremony. A legal discussion occurred when Mr Pettigrew endeavored to amend the bill relating to timber culture, which had been recalled from the President. Mr. Hill contended that it was beyond the power of Congress to amend a bill in substance after it had once gone to the President. It was a farce, he said, and an evasion of constitutional provisions. On his motion the question was referred to the judiciary comittee for a report on the right of amendment when a bill had once passed. At 1 o'clock the Senate went into executive ses-

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

sion and at 4:55 adjourned.

Several Important Amendments Made

by the Senate Committee. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 .- Senator Pettigrew, from the committee on appropriathe allotment of lands in the Indian Territory and for displacing the local Indian courts by a system of federal judiciary. Another amendment throws open to settlement the lands of the Uncompangre reservation, in Utah. A provision is also inserted in regard to the support of Indian schools, giving the secretary authority to make contracts with contract schools, apportioning the amount thus paid among the various religious denominations, but these contracts are to be made only where nonsectarian schools cannot be secured. The provision is the same as that of the present

law, except that the percentage is reduced from 50 to 40 per cent. Among other amendments in the legislative features of the bill are the following: Giving competent Indians the preference in the employment of gating the effects of machinery upon labor | farmers at Indian agencies; striking out and the cost of production, a compilation of | the provision allowing the Quapaw Indians wage statistics in the leading countries of to lease their land in Indian Territory, and the world; an investigation of the liquor inserting provisions allowing the Sisseton inserting provisions allowing the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians the right to make leases; requiring the commissioner of In-dian affairs to employ Indian girls as assistant matrons and Indian boys as assistant farmers wherever practicable to do so; authorizing disabled Indians to lease the lands allotted to them; providing for a commission to treat with the Rosebud and Lower Brule Indians for the cession of their lands; providing for a commission to superintend the sale of Indian lands; conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims in the Cherokee old-settler claims. The agreement with the Shoshone and Araphoe tribes in Wyoming for the cession of the Big Horn Hot Springs is also inserted as an amendment. As reported the bill shows an increase of \$247,839 over the amount appro-American flag and wreathed with flowers | priated by the House bill, making a total of \$7,390,496. The principal item of this increase is \$141,500 for the resurvey of the lands of the Chickasaw Nation. Forty thousand dollars is provided for irrigation on Indian reservations, instead of \$30,000, as in the House bill.

TRIBUTE TO MR. MURPHY.

Commissioner of Pensions Thanked by a Delegation of Old Soldiers. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 .- A pleasant incident out of the usual routine took place in the Pension Bureau to-day, when a delegation from G. A. R. Posts 88 and 41, of been shown that this part of the appropri- Allegheny City and Pittsburg, Pa., formalation had not been expended for several ly presented resolutions of thanks to Commissioner of Pensions Murphy for his humane administration of the bureau. The presentation speech was made by Representative W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, who paid a warm tribute to Commissioner Murphy and declared that for the first time in the history of the bureau all soldiers are satisfied with its administration. Commissioner Murphy in response expressed his appreciation of the indorsement of men opposed to him politically and belonging to a soldiers' organization. He quoted the instructions given him by President Cleveland, which, he said, never had been published, as follows: "Mr. Murphy, I think you know my idea of the Pension Bureau and the pension system. They are these: In claims coming up for the action of the bureau where you find the case of a worthy soldier who served his country faithfully in her hour of danger, you will be lenient with him and give him the benefit of a reasonable doubt. In settling the claims of the widows and the orphans you months, or three years, that would always

Commissioner Murphy has issued an order directing that all cases of helpless minors for continuance of pensions under the act of June 27, 1890, will be made extra special and chiefs of divisions have been directed to take up such cases at once and push them to an early adjudication. This action will benefit a large number of needy claimants and will give them the benefit of the pension when entitled at the earliest possible moment. Heretofore such claims have occupied an ordinary status.

Inaugural Ball Invitations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-Invitations to the inaugural ball were sent to-day to the each is a striking reproduction of the American flag in minature. Thirty-two inresentative of the foreign governments receiving them. Each was made out in the Julian Pauncefote, the British embassador, have been approved by the public comfort committee for 35,408 persons, and places where meals would be served for 19,820. There is a probability that the Shenandoah Valley Patriotic Legion, composed of about five hundred ex-Confederates, will be in line. One of the features of the legion's share in the parade will be the band of the old Stonewall Jackson brigade.

The Letter-Box Contract Case. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-The attorney general probably will file a demurrer within a few days to the rule to show cause why of Detroit, Mich. The demurrer will set forth the postmaster general's discretionary

power and right to reject any or bids Mr. Machen, general superintende a of the free delivery system, says, regarding the suit, that he has papers setting out that his cousin, Arnold J. Machen, of Toledo, was financially interested in the box of Solomon C. Wynn, of Toledo, who is suing for the injunction; that upon learning of his relative's conection, he advised him to discontinue it and later reported the fact to Postmaster General Wilson, asking not to be appointed on the awarding committee and protesting against consideration of the bid in view of these embarrassing circum-

Cherokee Freedmen to Be Paid.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-The vexed ques-Special Agent Dickson and an expert asaggregates \$850,000, which is due on the proceeds of the sale of the Cherokee Strip. There are 4,551 of the freedmen, or negroes The action is the outcome of a judicial decision that they are entitled to an equal per capita share with the Indians. The payments will begin at Hayden, I. T., and are the final payments on account of the

An Important Order.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 .- Secretary Franstatus they occupied under the order of Secretary Smith last June, directing the chasers and fixing the affidavits of two persons familiar with the facts as sufficient to show bona fide purchases. Secretary Francis had later required the affidavits of owners or occupants as to bona fide purchase as well as for the companies' officials. but the road complained that this was an injustice, in view of deaths and other rea-

Senate Confirmations. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the fol-Martin A. Knapp, of New York, to be terstate-commerce commissioner: Nicholes, to be postmaster at Walkerton, Ind. Also promotions in the Marine Corps, including Major R. W. Huntington, to be a lieutenant colonel, and Capt. C. E. Williams, to be a major.

lighthouse tender Maple for a day's duck shooting at Widewater, Va., the home of Col. Richard Waller. He was accompanied by Captain Lamberton, of the lighthouse service. The President is expected back to-

morrow night. General Notes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balances, \$216,117,919; gold reserve, \$146,068,461.

The controller of the currency has given authority for the organization of the Cambria National Bank, of Johnstown, Pa. The United States navy will be represented at the Mardi Gras, at New Orleans, by the Maine and the Texas, Secretary Herbert having reached this decision after

The embarrassed status of the Caldwell,

advising with Admiral Bunce.

Kan., postoffice caused by the withdrawal of the bonds of the sureties of the removed postmaster, Wm. A. Sturm, charged with embezzlement of public funds, has been relieved by the detailing of Inspector Albert O. Swift to take charge pending the appointment of a successor to Sturm. Postmaster General Wilson was formally notified to-day of his election as president of the Washington and Lee University. He stated this afternoon that he had not yet quite made up his mind to accept. The President has approved the act to authorize the entry and patenting of lands containing petroleum and other mineral oils under the placer mining laws of the United

G. S. Clark has been appointed post master at Lowell, Lake county, vice Louis Berg, removed.

The Throat .- "Brown's Bronchial Troches"

Is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity, increasing sales and wonderful cures. The combination, proportion and process in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla are unknown to other medicines, and make it peculiar to itself. It acts directly and positively upon the blood, and as the blood reaches every nook and corner of the human system, all the nerves, muscles, bones and tissues come under the beneficent influence of

Hoods

Sarsaparilla The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.

cure Liver Ills; easy to Hood's Pills take, easy to operate. 25c

INTERESTING HEARING BEFORE A JOINT COMMITTEE LAST NIGHT.

Manufacturers and Workmen Pulling Together-Report on the Prison South.

The whole question of convict labor was brought up and discussed at length last night at the joint meeting of the ways and means committee of the House and finance committee of the Senate. Chairman Smith, of the ways and means committee, is somewhat of an enthusiast on the subject of removing the product of prison labor from competition of free labor by some such means as was suggested in the Lambert bill, which died upon committee report in the House the other day. This bill was in manufacturing supplies for the state institutions and for the poor who are charges upon the various townships and counties. Its premature death was probably due to the fact that it carried an appropriation of

Last night a large delegation, representing the State Manufacturers' Association and the State Federation of Labor, was present. The manufacturers were represented by D. M. Parry, C. W. Smith, Frank Helwig, N. S. Byram, E. G. Cornelius and B. F. Schmidt. The Federation of Labor was represented by E A. Perkins, Robert foreign ministers and charges d'affaires of | Groff and Rosco Barnett. Nearly all of countries represented at Washington. The | these men made speeches. Mr. Perkins explained that the federation at its Muncie convention had adopted a resolution looking to this end, asking that all the penal and hands of the State Board of Charities. Mr. demonstrating that it was next to impossible for manufacturers to pay from \$1 to \$2.50 prison labor at from 40 to 50 cents per day. Mr. Parry, as president of the Manufacturers' Association, spoke briefly in the same strain. Senator Holler explained the work of the senatorial prison labor commission and told the results of its investigations, which have heretofore been published. He believed that reformatory measures would have an important bearing on the subject though rather remote, in the fact that a reduction of the number of criminals would tend to reduce this sort of competition. He pronounced himself heartily in favor of a measure on the lines of the Lambert bill. Chairman Smith, of the committee, said that he believed this to be one of the most important reforms that had been suggested. It was something that he has given a good deal of study to and when a member of the Legislature before he endeavored to do something on the theory that prison labor should be disposed of to the state institutions. The manufacturers had prepared the following bill, which they presented for the consideration

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That no person in any prison, jail, penitentiary or reformatory, or other place for the con-finement of offenders in the State of Indiana, shall be required or allowed to work, while under sentence thereto, at any trade. industry or occupation wherein or whereby his work or the product or profit of his work, shall be farmed out, contracted and given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation; but this section shall not be so construed as to prevent the product of the labor of convicts from being dis-posed of to the State, or to any political division thereof, or to any public institu-tion owned or controlled by the State, or by any political division thereof.

"Sec. 2. Said prisoners shall, as far as possible, manufacture all articles which may hereafter be needed in the various institutions maintained, in whole or in part by the State, and which supplies are not manufactured in such institutions them-"Sec. 3. Said prisoners may also be used by the State for the building of public highways, roads, canals and other public im-

provements of this nature, that would not be undertaken unless the labor of convicts was available. "Sec. 4. This act is not intended to interfere with existing contracts. "Sec. 5. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. "Sec. 6. Whereas, an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act. therefore the same shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

PRISON SOUTH AGAIN.

Senate Committee's Report-Improvements Recommended. Senator Holler, chairman of the Senate

prison committee, submitted the report of the committee as to the conditions of the state prison at Jeffersonville found to be existing when it visited that institution. The report was ordered printed for the information of the Senate. It says: "Your committee on prisons will report that it made an investigation of the Prison South as to its general management, the

condition of affairs and its probable needs, and begs leave to make the following re-"Your committee would report that they

found the prison and all the buildings in as good condition as they could be made without rebuilding or making very extensive repairs. Everything was cleanly and in good condition. The ordinary repairs have been well kept up and everything is being done that could be done with the means at command for the protection of the property of the State. The cellhouses and all of the buildings are clean and have been kept so. Where it could be done with advantage whitewash and paint brushes have been freely applied. The sanitary conditions of the prison we found in as good condition as could be made with the present unsatisfac-

"The convicts were all well clothed and well fed. We took occasion to examine the food furnished the prisoners and found it to be a good article, well prepared and given in abundance. Recently a grading system has been established by the warden and directors on their own volition, which s giving very great satisfaction. There are three grades, which are indicated by the clothing worn. Only those in the lowest grade, who, by the way, are few in numper, wear the traditional stripes. This system, we think, has been of very great advantage to the institution and the convicts, and its adoption is a very long step toward making the institution that which the framers of our Constitution provided-that the punishment should be reformatory rather than vindictive.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS. "There are quite a number of improve-

are absolutely necessary for the protection of society and the welfare of the ones incarcerated; without these it will be impossible for the prison officials to properly con-"First-An electric light plant is in im-

perative demand. There is no way now of lighting the cells, many of which are dark on the brightest days, except by artificial lights. There are days in which the convicts are kept in their cells-great numbers of which are very dark-so dark as to make t utterly impossible to read or write. Second-A new hospital should be built The present one is unfortunately located. act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the

The cells in which the insane are kept

∌∌∌BEWARE OF€€€

WATER-SOAKED

"Pianos must not be exposed to dampness"

This is the first and principal caution given by every piano manufacturer in the country. They say, even, "a piano must not be left open in a draught of air or near an open window," and in no warrantee does a manufacturer hold himself liable if the piano has been exposed to dampness.

333 WHY 666

Because a piano is composed almost entirely of the most thoroughly seasoned WOOD and GLUE. Dampness causes all the woods to swell, the sounding board (composed of a great many pieces glued together) to crack and come apart, softening the glue, the glued ribs to come off; also loosens the sounding board around the edges, killing the tone and causing it to rattle; causes the various layers of veneers to separate and peel off, the varnish to crack and peel off, the bridge to crack and become unglued, the pin-block wood and glue to give so it will not stand tuning, the action to swell, the felt glued to the hammers and various parts of the action to swell and come loose; causes pins and strings to rust and break in course of time, and in fact

Completely Ruins a Piano

Guarantee or no guarantee, and even if water has not actually been in a piano, but if it has been exposed to dampness for several days, or even hours, it ruins it just the same, as the enormous strain (estimated at over 30,000 pounds) in it will cause all the parts to give when the glue softens, etc., etc. Such pianos may be repaired time and again under a guarantee, but of what use is a piano constantly needing repairing? And

After the Guarantee Expires, Then What?

As damage by water or dampness keeps developing for years to come. If you become disgusted with it, who else wants it, or if you wish to exchange, what price will be charged you for a new one? Do you wish to take almost positive chances of losing as much money as is involved in the purchase of a Piano when it is not necessary.

NOTE: Better buy new Pianos of good standard makes, or if you wish to save money, call and see. OUR GENUINE BARGAINS IN shop-worn and PIANOS NOT DAMAGED

and of old standard makes, which have withstood all tests from twenty-five to fifty years.

Wulschner & Son,

78 and 80 N. PENNSYLVANIA ST.

In Fire Sales it is always wel to investigate the standing, reliability, and real original selling price of so-called Bargains. Do not be hasty, but look around before buying.

Obtain Wulschner's Prices on Pianos Not Damaged.

reached by going up outside stairs, over the | man of blood and iron when he said that roof of another building, through a sort of "the problem of Germany could only be junk shop, into their present location. It | solved with blood and iron." There was is contaminated from below and badly ven- | continual dispute over the possessions of tilated. It is the only place that can at Austria and Prussia; each wanted to be present be used, and the dictates of human- first, and there was as much struggle for ity demand that these unfortunates may be supremacy between the smaller states. The put in some place in which their lives will result was that there was a six weeks' war not be jeopardized. If a fire should break | and this was finally ended under Von per day for free labor and compete with there would be loss of life.

"Third-A new heating apparatus should be put in at once which would supply the power for the electric light plant and also heat all the buildings. The buildings and cellhouses are now largely heated by stoves, stant trouble, threaten danger and are un-"A new heating apparatus could furnish

the power for the electric light plant, heat the buildings and furnish whatever other power should be required in the management of the institution. The present While apparently well cared for, it is getting well worn and is not nearly up to the capacity of the institution. "Fourth-The chapel should be structed by taking out one of the floors. As it is now constructed it is simply a death trap, subjecting the inmates to great | doms, duchies, cities and principalities danger by fire and otherwise. This change

in its accomplishment much needed good

CELLHOUSES IN BAD SHAPE. "Fifth-None of the cellhouses are in the condition they should be. There is a great lack of ventilation. In fact, they were erected, apparently, regardless of ventilation, and only such air is taken in as comes in through the cellhouse through the doors | the later history of the dispute over the into the cell. In winter time great harm results from poor ventilation, and in summer time the cells are rendered almost unyour committee would not recommend the introduction of ventilating apparatus, as we tations from all over Germany and sends think it would cost nearly as much as to

"Cellhouse C is the old original cellhouse. This has been built half a century and is kingdom Heligoland, seen the opening of in a bad condition. The cells are in dimen- the canal from Germany to the Baltic and sion three feet ten inches by seven feet. The floors are of brick and badly worn. We certainly recommend no improvements to this building. Cellhouse B is very well grants to this country. The lecture closed constructed, but is badly lighted and has no with a brief history of Austria; its relaventilation. The ceiling is about forty feet | tions with the German states and its wars. high and the only windows are ten feet | Only one-fourth of the Austrians speak high, making the upper and lower cells ex-ceedingly dark. We recommend that other in two weeks from last night. windows be put in the walls in addition there is a lack of cell room, there being about one and one-half men to each cell. The result is that many cells are occupied by two prisoners, and fifty-three-at the time we were there-were sleeping in the corridors. This state of affairs is very deplorable and should be remedied at once. If some means are not at once provided for the reduction of the prison population there should be new cellhouses built at once, with proper improvements for light and ventilation. It is exceedingly doubtful whether the present cells can be properly ventilated without tearing them down entirely. "We recommend that a switch be laid in

"We would recommend that an appropriation be made and the board of directors be a thorized to expend the same in the construction and repair of such buildings as we have indicated in this report. It can be very largely done with prison labor and at a minimum cost. "We think we would not be going beyond our duty to make favorable mention of the manner in which the prison has been conducted during the incumbency of Warden Hert. There appears to have been complete accord between him and the directors by which great reforms have been accomplished and great good done without expense to the State and without detriment to the inmates. "We found the highest discipline main-

the prison to which all railroads shall have

the best of feeling prevailing and best of order preserved, and the prison itself in the very best condition. "Mr. Hert has been very enthusiastic in his work and has accomplished very great good, for which he deserves special commendation. The affairs of the institution have been well and economically managed, The officers and employes appear to have done their whole duty, the result of which is that the Prison South has been placed upon a much higher plane than has ever before been attained.

RECENT GERMAN HISTORY.

Prof. Hugh Th. Miller's Lecture in University Extension Course.

A lecture in the University Extension course was delivered last evening by Professor Hugh Th. Miller in the east parlor of the Propylaeum. The subject was "Germany; the Exclusion of Austria, German Union: Bismarck, and William II." Mr. Miller began by reviewing the last lecture relative to Holland, Belgium, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Mr. Miller spoke of lowed by the confederation of thirty states. rulers were all disappointments. A provisional Parliament met to consider the unity of Germany. What was enacted in one state was repeated in the others. There were revolts, exiles of rulers and provisionall the states were in this turmoil, Bismarck necessary, and it was through this movebe changed; they can only be ment that Bismarck earned the title of the II CHING HUMORS CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Finally the leadership of Prussia was es-

tablished and several duchies and the Kingdom of Hanover was annexed. Before the every tree, hill and shrub on the frontier, which accumulate dirt, are a source of con- and the drawings of the same lay in Bismarck's desk for weeks before war was declared. While the states of Germany opposed Bismarck, they sent 1,000,000 men to starved out, the war was over. To show the extent that French abides in the German | ferred to. states, it was said that in Alsace and apparatus has been in for many years. Lorraine there were 200,000 persons who speak French. Then followed a brief account of the relations of William I, Bisthe strong and powerful one of was founder of Germany. The states, king-

of Germany were enumerated and

quest of the Catholics for the temporal

could be made with trifling expense and then came a short description of the re-

power of the Pope, which was refused, and civil marriages and education enforced. The governments of the states by the Reichstag and the Bandsrath were explained and the manner of election, that of the former being by universal suffrage. The power of the Socialists in Germany is great. The value of the dreibund keeps peace in Europe. William II succeeded his father in 1889 and death of William I, the differences between the new Emperor and Bismarck, the best explanation of which is that Bismarck was old and conservative and the Emperor young and radical, and they could not agree, were related. Bismarck now resides on his own estates, is visited by large depu bombs of state secrets, etc., out through a newspaper which is his personal organ. William II is a soldier; he has added to his been a prime mover in many important affairs. Germany has a population of 52, and annually sends 80,000 emi-000,000

OVERTOOK THE THIEF.

George Murie Caught the Man That Robbed His House.

While George Murie and his family, of 29 Fayette street, were at supper last evening they heard some one in the front part of the house. Murie went to investigate and saw a man run out the front door, carrying an overcoat belonging to Murie. He gave chase and caught the fellow and turned him over to Patrolmen Hart and Fisk. The thief was sent to the police station and charged with burglary and petty larceny. He gave the name of John Morris and claimed he was from Atlanta, Ga.

Steam Shovel Fell on Him. James Breckridge, living at 426 Clinton street, received serious injuries while at work in the Northwestern-avenue sewer, near the workhouse, yesterday morning. He was at work in the trench, loading the steam shovel. It had been loaded and was being hoisted, when something gave way and the shovel fell back upon Breckridge,

striking him in the breast. Three rib were broken and the collar bone was dislocated. The City Dispensary ambulance removed him to his home and Dr. Morgan attended him. It is feared that he is injured internally. Y. M. C. A. Notes, Rev. Sam W. Small, who is conducting evangelistic services in Woodruff Place Baptist Church, will speak to men at the Y. M. C. A. Sunday afternoon. Professor Iden's class for Sunday school

teachers will not hereafter meet at the Y.

A series of league games of basketball are being played on Saturday evenings at

M. C. A. parlors.

the association gymnasium.

painful finger ends, pimples, blackheads, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching, scaly, crusted scalps, all yield quickly to warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (cintment), the great skin cure.

The Trust Company As Executor, Administrator, Curator, Guardian, Etc.

Having been requested to express our war of 1870 with France, Bismarck and Von | pacity of trustees, executors, administra-Moltke knew every line of the country, tors, guardians, assignees, receivers, etc., we have to say that after an experience o several years with the trust companies of this city, before our courts in the administration of their trusts, we are of the opinion that such companies, when properly conducted, are much to be preferred to individuals in any of the offices of trust re-

Our experience with them has been so eminently satisfactory that in the appoint-ment of trustees, etc., we have preferred and selected the trust companies, marck and Von Moltke, when Bismarck was | the parties in interest have united in askthe ing for the appointment of an individual. Their method of doing business, their peculiar fitness for performing their duties by reason of their experience in such matters munity to such an extent that we consider them to be public necessities and public blessings. STERLING B. TONEY. Judge of the Louisville Law and Equity

> I. W. EDWARDS, Judge of the Louisville Chancery Court. Trusts of all kinds are executed by the Union Trust Company, at moderate cost.

Office-No. 68 East Market St.

AMUSEMENTS. GRAND - TO-DAY, 2 P. M.

AMERICA'S REPRESENTATIVE TRAGEDIAN WALKER WHITESIDE THIS AFTERNOON "Hamlet,"

TO-NIGHT "Othello."

PRICE: - 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1. Matthree: Lower floor, 50c; balcony, 2ic. Sests Pembrote DOES NOT ADVERTISE X

ENGLISH'S - TO-DAY, & P. M. Hanlon's New

.. SUPERBA.. tartling Illusions, Aerobatic Feats, Amusing Tricks l unny specialties. Be utiful Ballets. PRICES-20c, 50c, 75c, sl. Matinee: Lower floor, oc; b deony, 25c. Seats Pembrol e

DOES NOT ADVERTISE PARK-TO-DAY - P. M.

Everybody's Favorite Funny Show,

PRICES-19c, 20c, 30c, Feb. 15, 16, 17-Katle

DOES NOT ADVERTISE EMPIRE-WEEK

TO-NIGHT AT & 10c, 15c, 25c. 15c, 25c, 50c. ROSE SYDELL'S **London Belles Company**

See THE FAMOUS BICKETT FAMILY Next-City Sports Big Show. (Seats on

JOAQUIN MILLER Lecture on

Lessons Not In Books' PLYMOUTH CHURCH,

February 15, : 8 p. m. Tickets on cale at Wulschner's Music

SAFE DEPOSITS. S. A. FLETCHER & CO.'S

30 East Washington St. Absolute safety against fire and burglar.

Policeman day and night on guard. Designed for safe keeping of Money, Bonds, Wills, Deeds, Abstracts, "liver Plate, Jewels and valuable Trunks, Packages, etc. Contains 2,100 boxes.

Rent \$5 to \$45 per year.

JOHN S. TARKINGTON, - - - Manager.

ABSTRACT OF TITLES. THEODORE STEIN. ABSTRACTER of TITLES